

# The Lacombe Guardian

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## The War's Effects Upon Canada

(By Louis S. Davis)

[Editorial Note.—Mr. Louis S. Davis is the western representative for H. E. Davis & Company of Montreal, and is at present traveling through the country. He was formerly a Borough Councillor in London, England, and a member of the editorial staff of the London Financial News.]

When war was declared on August 4th the people in this country were panic stricken. Symptoms of what could be described as an acute attack of economic neurasthenia fastened onto the people to such an extent that business for the time being was forgotten. "And darkness was upon the face of the earth."

Economic ills, like many physical ailments, are more or less the result of imagination, the chief function of which is crossing bridges before they are reached. This, in substance, is what happened to the people of this country. However, time heals many wounds, both real and imaginary ones.

Several weeks have passed, and common sense has reasserted itself. These ill effects are now wearing off and are being gradually replaced by a wave of optimism which is sweeping the country and embedding itself in the hearts of the people. They have decided to surrender to neither panic nor to premature jubilation, and are now looking after their business more composedly and more cheerfully. They can now see in this war something they could not see before, namely, Canada's salvation; for the war must bring an almost immediate benefit to this country from coast to coast.

In the early days of the outbreak of hostilities, many people held the mistaken idea that business could not possibly improve until the war was over. This opinion was as childish as it was illogical. For the sake of argument, let us suppose the war will last ten years. Are we to sit down, take it easy and perhaps starve in the meantime? The answer is obvious.

Let us see why we shall not have to wait for prosperity until the war is over, and where the immediate benefits come in. As a result of the war we know that the farmers will be getting higher prices for their crops. This fact will act as a magnet in drawing to the land thousands of people, many of whom are already seeking such opportunities. According to statistics, 78 per cent of Canada's population live in the large towns. This means that in proportion to the population too few were working on the land. Now that there is such an excellent chance for making money, "Back to the land" cry will be enthusiastically taken up, and this will do much to relieve unemployment and deplete the towns of their surplus population.

Few will dispute the fact that

throughout western Canada more particularly, some of the merchants who were financed by manufacturers, jobbers and the banks, were men whose limited business acumen did not altogether fit them for the positions. Many of these men will now vacate, either voluntarily or otherwise, and will find more lucrative employment in farming, for which they are doubtless more adapted. In that sphere they will find an endless chain of golden opportunities. Earning is by common consent the basis of our national wealth and prosperity, and when the farmers prosper all is well. Today only about one acre of every available ten is under cultivation, so that there is ample scope. Mixed farming in western Canada is another matter which deserves, and will get, greater attention than it has had in the past. Its importance cannot be over-estimated today.

To turn to the question of manufacturing, there are opportunities never before presented. As a matter of fact, the whole of the North American continent will benefit, but as this is a review of the situation as far as Canada is concerned, special reference is, of course, made to this country. German competition is practically wiped out and all manufacturing concerns throughout Europe are in a paralyzed and chaotic state, a condition of affairs which is calculated to last long after peace is declared. Businesses which have become thus dislocated cannot be adjusted in five minutes. To demolish is easy, but to build up is another matter. Paraphrased into plain English, it means that while European competition for the time being is more or less suspended, Canada's chance for extending her manufactures and her markets is right at hand. There is a great work already to supply her own requirements and those of the Mother Country. The opportunity is knocking at Canada's door. To grasp its significance and as to what this will mean in the way of employment, a moment's reflection will be sufficient to realize its wonderful scope. It will have far greater consequences than we ever dared to hope. All this, bear in mind, must begin right now without waiting until the war is over. We see all around us today glimmerings of that desirable era of prosperity; no meteoric boom, no mushroom growth, but a lasting prosperity which will spell happiness for all. Evidence is not wanting that farmers, manufacturers and others are displaying an activity today hitherto unnoticed. Moreover, the Canadian Commissioners of Conservation are strongly urging that as much land as possible be prepared for 1915 crop. Quite apart from any government measure to stimulate action along these lines, land owners are certain to take action on their own initiative, and we shall see developments on a tremendous scale. Those who are actually on the land today realize their opportunity, and those who have been otherwise employed (would it be more accurate to say "unemployed"?) in the past are making plans with a view to helping along with the good work.

With an amount of good luck and good management, they are bound to reap large profits for themselves, and there is no way that they can be of better service to the Dominion and to the Empire.

The British Empire Industrial League has recently been founded for assisting in the establishment of industries and factories in the Dominion. Committees are being formed in the different cities to help in the work. Independently of this, manufacturers are today seeking information from the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, for trade development, with the idea of extending their activities to those lines hitherto imported from Germany and other parts of Europe. The Department is helping all in its power to provide the necessary information, and it is confidently believed that a decided stimulus to Canada's industry will result from this campaign, which is regarded as truly patriotic and in the fullest interest of the country.

And when the war will be over additional benefits will follow. The immigration to this country from all parts of Europe will be on a scale never before experienced. Manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, laborers, etc., who will find the war burden too heavy to carry will come to Canada. What this will mean can easily be left to the imagination. Possibilities are almost inexhaustible. British and American capital will seek fields for investment in Canada, thus helping to bring still greater prosperity.

With all these facts being brought so prominently before the people, they realize more than ever today that they have to go through their regular routine without devoting too much attention to the progress of war. The Empire's greatest and most intellectual men are looking after that, and there is no need for the slightest apprehension. The British government is acting with a courage and wisdom that commands the approval of the nation. Canada is contributing some of its best blood, money, ammunition and food stuffs to help in the condemnation now raging, and it is up to those who remain here to display their loyalty, not by cheering or waving flags, but by helping to preserve normal business conditions as far as in their power.

Merchants who today are carrying heavy stocks no longer feel depressed. The situation in Europe forcibly brings home to them the fact that merchandise, at any rate for next year, will be difficult to get, and that their goods today which are worth one hundred cents the dollar will be easily worth more later on. Then again, merchants whose stocks are low realize that prompt action is necessary in order that their business should not suffer starvation in the immediate future.

In the meantime the various banking institutions can be of some real service to the country. Various municipalities need money for the continuance of public works. There are also many business people whose long record of honesty and integrity entitles them to some indulgence. Some banks

are helping; others will fall into line.

On the whole the outlook was never so bright as it is today and there is every reason for the greatest enthusiasm. Are we not living in a country with wonderful prospects, and a country whose vast resources have scarcely yet been touched? Is this not a country whose wonderfully fertile soil is capable of unlimited possibilities? Is this not a country whose vast tracts of raw land must assuredly contain enormous wealth beyond our wildest dreams? A complete metamorphosis is about to take place. A newer and a better Canada is in the making today. Courage, hope and confidence will triumph.

So far as the war itself is concerned, one can but express the fervent hope that for humanitarian reasons it will not be too prolonged. Precious lives, lives which the world can ill afford to lose, are being sacrificed. Mothers are losing loving sons, wives are becoming widows and children orphans. What demonstrations of rejoicing will accompany the proclamation of PEACE!

## AUSTRIA REALIZES IT HAS BEEN DUPED BY GERMANY

Vienna, Sept. 15.—Panic rules today in Vienna. This great ancient, bankrupt empire, dragged like a tame dog at the heels of Germany, is in a state of desperate, muddled and fear. Her armies, half-hearted at first, are now openly mutinous and are deserting at every point by the Russians on the north and east, and the Serb and Montenegrin mountaineers on the south. Austria is like her methods of war. Her soldiers advance blunderingly in serried masses, baffled and bewildered, and are mowed down by their enemies fighting deftly and in open order. A statesman has said that Germany had gone to war with a corpse around her neck. The corpse was Austria. He was right. The army did not want to fight. The policy of mixing in in each company men of different races of the empire had the result that in the army there is no esprit de corps. Slav did not want to fight Slav. The men were driven to the troop trains at the point of the bayonet and scores were shot off hand by their officers to terrorize their fellows into sudden obedience.

Trains crawl across Austria with these glum, bitter men herded like animals in cattle trucks. From the seat of war comes news of officers shot in the back by their own men, of mutiny, of scattered, desperate rebellions and wholesale desertions of men who, after all, are of the enemy's blood. In frenzied efforts to avoid this troops were dragged from one end of Austria to the other to meet enemies not of their own race, but the efforts failed.

Now the army is beaten as well as disintegrated. The Russian avalanche drives on through Galicia toward Vienna. The Serbs have been reinforced and Russian sent up the Danube are ready in their turn to invade Bosnia, which is in open revolt. Trieste is paralyzed from fear of an attack from the sea. Trentino awaits the Italians. The pitiful, futile bombardment of Belgrade continues, as a symbol of Austrian ineffectiveness. Austria is bankrupt, too. Encumbered with debt, the government has no credit anywhere. Trade is at a standstill. The banks dole out only driplets despite the hurried minting and issue of paper money. Hundreds of thousands of business men have been ruined by the war they hate. The harvest remains un-

cut. Vienna, where the food problem is always serious, is menaced by famine. There is only rough army bread to be had there, and not much of that.

Meanwhile there is misery among the poor and unemployed and prices are steadily rising. Popular anger has been turned against foreigners. Serbs have been torn to pieces on the streets and Serbian shops have been sacked. The police looked on indifferently. Two Russian newspaper correspondents were shot in their rooms by the police one morning before breakfast. Five foreign journalists have been imprisoned.

Foreigners in Austria are requested in towns other than their homes and are kept under the closest supervision. To the poor, among them work and food have been promised by the government. It is doubtful if words have been given. They would be the first to starve.

In utter fear the government has begun to fortify Vienna. Arrangements have been made to inundate large areas of low-lying land round the city. On the decks being fitted for the carriage of refrigerated merchandise. From the main deck upwards through no less than six separate decks the entire space is devoted to passengers. There is room for 520 cabin passengers berthed in large, airy rooms, and for 1,200 third-class passengers, all in large rooms. Counting in the crew of 300 the vessel will therefore be fitted to carry 2,020, or as much as the population of a small town.

Although a one-cabin boat, every effort has been made to make its appointments second to none, and the dining room, smoking room, card room, drawing room, lounge, cafe, gymnasium and other features of the most modern vessels are furnished and decorated in accordance with plans of the best British architects and furnishers. The decoration is of the Georgian period. The hospitals, and the culinary departments are commodious and admirably designed for the work intended for each.

The decks are expected to provide one of the chief features of the vessel, the promenade, recreation and other decks being designed so as to provide shelter, amusement, exercise or rest according to the caprice of the passenger. The boat deck is entirely set aside for the storage and working of boats, thirty-two boats, including a motor lifeboat, being carried. The launching arrangements, embodying as they do devices to meet contingencies not anticipated until disasters of recent years are as complete as human ingenuity can provide. Chief among these is a mechanical contrivance which allows the boats to be launched through the vessel might have a considerable list. Patent davits are fitted which, in conjunction with a runway, render it possible to launch the lifeboats from either side of the ship. There are no collapsible lifeboats on board, all being rigid, open lifeboats, and amply sufficient for crew and passengers.

## HOW THE GERMAN SHIP MAINZ MET HER DOOM.

London, Sept. 12.—How the German cruiser Mainz met her doom is told in a letter received from a member of the crew of the British light cruiser Southampton. The letter says:

"In the morning we had a brush with two German destroyers off Heligoland and we hit them twice before they disappeared in the mist. We turned back and were on our way at a good pace when we were recalled by wireless from another British ship, saying she was in difficulty with a German cruiser."

"We immediately returned to the scene of operations. We found that the enemy was a three funnelled cruiser somewhat larger than our ship. We opened fire at 13,000 yards and the enemy replied. Things began to look lively as we were putting shells into her at the rate of thirty a minute, each shell being a six-inch Lyddite whose fuses killed every one within 60 yards and set fire to everything nearby."

"Soon the Mainz was afire and the next shell went through two of her funnels and the main mast. What a sight she was! The fire amidships made her funnels red hot, with flames and smoke pouring out from all parts of the vessel. Her port side was like a sieve, every gun was smashed, the upper deck in chaos and the bridge a mass of tangled iron. We passed within 200 yards of her and only three living human beings were visible on the deck of the cruiser. Many had jumped overboard and most of these we rescued, but the total list of saved was only 86 out of a crew of 500."

## New C. P. R. Ship Sails in October

When the twin-screw steamer, Massanabie, launched in June from the yards of Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., of Whiteinch, sails October 7th from Liverpool for Montreal, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will have added to its fleet of steamers one that is the last word in ocean vessels from the standpoint of comfort and convenience for passengers, and strength of stability for navigation and capacity and appliances for cargo. The new vessel is 520 feet long, 64 feet broad and 41 feet deep. It has a gross tonnage of 13,000 tons, a displacement of 18,000 tons and a cargo capacity of 400,000 cubic feet. Below the level of the main deck the space is devoted to general cargo, and the lower two decks being fitted for the carriage of refrigerated merchandise. From the main deck upwards through no less than six separate decks the entire space is devoted to passengers. There is room for 520 cabin passengers berthed in large, airy rooms, and for 1,200 third-class passengers, all in large rooms. Counting in the crew of 300 the vessel will therefore be fitted to carry 2,020, or as much as the population of a small town.

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There is a new departure as well in the system of providing heat and fresh air for every part of the vessel.

The electric lighting system provides for 1,300 lights, and the power supply operates fans, elevators, barbers' equipment, printing, submarine signalling and galley outfit. All watertight bulkheads, doors are electrically operated and can be closed simultaneously from the bridge. The vessel is fitted with the new well known cruiser stern, which build-up claim gives increased capacity, speed and deck area. It is so arranged that it is possible to stow away in the hold, tanks and bulkheads that she is capable of floating in a seaway with any three compartments open to the sea. There are twin sets of quadruple expansion engines and steam is supplied by eight single ended boilers at working pressure of 215 pounds, which will give a sea speed of 16 knots an hour on service.

The Massanabie will arrive in Montreal on September 11th or 15th, and leave again for Montreal for Liverpool on October 22nd.



ALLOW ME TO PRESENT  
MY BEST FRIEND  
**ROYAL**  
**YEAST CAKES**

IN BUYING  
YEAST CAKES  
BE CAREFUL TO  
SPECIFY  
**ROYAL YEAST**  
**CAKES**  
DECLINE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLETT & CO. LTD.  
TORONTO.  
WINNIPEG. MONTREAL.

Wm. GILLETT & CO. LTD.  
**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**  
BISCUIT COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA

**Nothing Unusual**

The express train maddly along through the midnight darkness. Suddenly a sharp crash arrested the driver and the brakemen. Sparks flew from the rails as the engine and the passenger cars came to a sudden stop. The engine was the first to stop, and the passenger cars followed. The light was extinguished, as car after car toppled from the rails. The crash was a thundering silence, more terrible than the harsh crash of iron or steel.

Some passengers were thrown across the fragments of wreckage and searched for dead and injured. A woman suddenly remembered a "kiss" from a girl of fourteen. Hastily removing several pieces of twisted iron, they dragged forth a slumbering portly man.

"Great heavens!" they exclaimed. "You know there had been a wreck!"

"Well, gumma, I sho' felt something bad," said the good-looking couple on the dining car Jackson.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

"See here, young man," said the stern parent as he entered the parlor, "you have been calling on my daughter rather frequently of late. Are your intentions serious?"

"They certainly are, sir," answered the young man. "I'm trying to induce her to exchange \$150 and her old piano for a new one."

The first coins of North America were issued in the Summer Islands, now known as the Bermudas, in 1616. The earliest United States coins were the copper half cents and cents of 1793.


**ANYONE**  
CAN  
**DYE**  
THEIR CLOTHES  
WITH  
**DYOLA**

The Dye that colors **ANY KIND**  
of Cloth Perfectly, with the  
**GAME DYE.**

No Change of Hobbies, - Clean and Smart,  
No more Straggled or Ragged, - and for Socials,  
The Johnson-Manly Sew Co. Limited, Montreal

**FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS**  
If you feel "OUT OF YOUR SOLE" "NOT DOWN" "NOT THE BLIND" SUFFER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WOUNDS, COLIC, RHEUMATISM, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH WARMING MEDICAL COVER. These pleasant and wonderful CURED SUFFERERS BY THE NEW FRENCH READY-TO-WEAR N-2 THERAPY (yourself fills the ready for YOUR OWN clinical. Absolutely FREE. No charge for goods or services. Write to: Dr. C. G. McNEIL, 100, HAYMARKET RD., HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, ENGLAND. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPY WILL COVER YOU.

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**YOUR SUNDAY**  
— Your Sunday road

**New Pe**  
WICK BL  
**Oil Co**

its steady, even heat preserves the natural flavor of the meat. A little oil is all that is needed to heat just as you want it. No smoking, no roasting—every kind of cooking is easy. Made with 1, 2, 3 and 4 burners. The only safe, clean Cooking Oven. At all dealers.

*Royalite Oil Co.*

**THE IMPERIAL**

Culinary	Engine
Hallway	Washer

Vancouver

A black and white illustration of a woman in a kitchen. She is wearing a dark dress and a headscarf, and is leaning over a counter, possibly preparing food. The word "Vancouver" is written above her. In the bottom left corner of the page, there is a diamond-shaped logo with a cross inside, surrounded by the text "THE SUNDAY" and "PAPER".

Writing in the London Times as to the effect upon the earth if the giants of the sky were to fall, Mr. Scriven believes that the change that would occur would be such as to make of the earth everything Micbeth dreamed of. In the heavens would be poured a brilliant light, but it would be less than the sun appears to be, emitting for millions of miles into space glowing clouds of fire, and the earth, bombarded by terrible heat, the earth would become red hot, its atmosphere would be consumed, the oceans would be dried, its ocean basins turned into barren wastes, while iron would flow like lava from the bowels of the earth. Thus, the brightest of the fixed stars, is so great that its rays require eight minutes to reach the earth, and its withering heat that light travels 186,000 miles a second. Sirius travels through space at 5,000 miles a minute.

**They Got Their Answers**

When the ship owning millionaire Sir Donald Currie was asked by a heckler at a political meeting at Greenwich if his father had not been a barber, he replied: "I don't care." "It is true—and if your father had been a barber you would have been the barber."

When Mr. Lloyd-George, who is proud of his lowly birth and bringing up, was asked a similar question, he replied: "I don't care." "I care," he heckler wisely inquired, if he remembered that his grandfather was a horse driver, and his father a horse dealer." "You will have to forgive me ladies and gentlemen," Mr. Lloyd-George apologized, "the cart had quite escaped me, but I see the donkey is living yet."

**SUFFERERS FROM  
PAINFUL RHEUMATISM**  
Liniments of No Avail—Must be Cured  
Through the Blood

Why are there so many failures in the treatment of rheumatism? Why are so many sufferers resigned to a life of pain, despairing of a permanent cure?

[illegible]

With rheumatism. For two months I could not walk and had to stay in an invalid's chair. My feet were badly swollen and I was almost completely paralyzed. I had been using doctor medicine for a long time, but it did not seem to help me, and the doctors said I would never get well. I thought I would cure me would be a change of climate. At this time I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. I took them for a few days and found them for a while I found they were helping me, and I got a further supply and they completely cured me. I have since used them and I have since. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for this trouble.

You can get these Pills from an apothecary or from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Miss Wheat, the new teacher, was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked, "James, what was Washington's farewell address?"

The new boy arose with a promptitude that promised well for his answer.

"Heaven, ma'am," he said.

Ask for Minnie's and take

"Which do you admire more," inquired the young belle, "black eyes or blue?"

"Well, really," replied the young fellow slowly, "the light is so dim here I can't say just now."—Nation Monthly.

The dandy sauntered into the village shop and asked, with an obviously supercilious air: "Do you sell puppy biscuits in this rotten little shop?" "Yes, sir, certainly," said the shopman saucily. "Shall I put them in a bag for you to take home, or will you eat them here?"

Belle—I hear Billy called on y  
last night.  
Beulah—Yes, he did.  
"And did he tell you the old, o  
story."  
"Yes he talked about the weath  
the whole time."—Yonkers Stat  
man.

Mr. Brown had just registered and was about to turn away when the clerk asked:

"Beg pardon, but what is your name?"

"Name?" echoed the indignant guest. "Don't you see my signature there on the register?"

"I do," returned the clerk, calm. "That is what aroused by curiosity."

—Everybody's Magazine.

**No Recommendation**  
 "What kind of meat have you this morning," asked the husband, of the butcher.  
 "The best: steak we have ever had," said the butcher.  
 "Here you are, sir; as smooth as velvet and as tender as a woman's heart."  
 The husband looked up and said, "I'll take sausage."  
 Choose always the way that seems best, however rough it may be.

The Historical Thousand Pound Note  
The Royal Victoria Savings Institute  
of London, Eng., has just received a  
note from the Bank of England  
from the governor of the Bank of  
England.

The one thousand pound Bank  
of England note which Lord Cochrane  
paid to secure his release from  
prison, is now on hand, bears the  
following indorsement:

"My health having suffered by long  
imprisonment, I have been obliged to  
resign having resolved to deprive  
myself of property or life, I submit to  
the authorities of the Bank of Eng-  
land, in the hope that I shall live to  
redeem the delinquents to justice."

Witness my hand and seal at Lon-  
don, 10th March, 1816.

Reverend Admiral Lord Cochrane, M.P.

The note was obtained by King-  
sland in connection with the  
cruiser trade. After being in jail  
for some time, he was released, and  
his friends paid his fine with the  
above mentioned banknote, by an ad-  
vance of public in two cent subscrip-  
tion.

How to Tell Good Cloth From Bad  
When our grandmothers were shopping the usual pick of the flanns, coolies, and other fabrics between a discriminating flumm and forlornly see if they were "firm" and would wear well. The almost universal "flumm" served their purposes well enough, but some more accurate, more thorough test is needed in these days, when so many manufacturers are so anxious to get their goods out when the variety of fabrics has increased to bewildering proportions.

The University of Wisconsin proposes to teach the women of America to tell good cotton goods from bad. It will, so thoroughly that no merchant will ever be able to cheat them with

The subject is to be presented in a correspondence course. The quantities of the four fabrics will be scientifically defined and effective tests for adulteration explained. The lessons in the course will also deal with the principles of good laundering, the hygiene of clothing and the economic problems of shipping.

**Danger in a Sore Corn**  
When pinched and irritated by a tight boot, a sore inflammation develops. Why suffer what, in twenty-four hours you can get cured with Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It heals, soothes, cures for all time. Accept no substitute for Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart

Extractor. Price 25c.

**In the Insane Asylum**

Visitor—What is the matter with that wildly raging man in a strait-jacket over there?

Keeper—He got that way trying to understand the income tax law.

Visitor—And what delusion can the man have who seems to be always

**A Curious Army Toast**  
Of all the British regiments the Welsh fusiliers have the most curious army toast. It forms part of the ceremony of the grand dinner given annually on St. David's Day at Aberystwyth.

the dinner the drum major, accompanied by the goat, the mascot of the unit, is escorted to the table by two rifle-  
men, bedecked with rosettes of red and blue ribbon, marches around the table, carrying a plate of leeks. Every officer or guest who has never eaten one before is obliged to do so, standing on his chair with one foot on the table, while the drummers march a half-circle behind him. He is

then considered a true Welshman. All the toasts are coupled with the names of St. David. It is in much this way that the toast with highland honors is drunk. Each guest stands with one foot on his chair and one on the table and the pipers, a-piping, parade the room.

side with increasing speed the occupant was becoming dreadfully nervous.

Opening the door he called out: "Say, cabbie, not so fast; this is only my first trip in a taxi."

"It's mine, too," came the prompt reply.—London Opinion.

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**Didn't Want to Divide**

An old colored man, charged with stealing chickens, was arraigned in court and was incriminating himself when the judge said: "You ought to have been a lawyer. Where's your lawyer?"

"Ah ain't got no lawyer," judge, said the old man.

"Very well, then," said his honor.

"I'll assign a lawyer to defend you."

"Oh, no, suh; no, suh! Please don't do that!" the darky begged.

"Why not?" asked the judge.

"It won't cost you anything. Why do you want a lawyer?"

"Well, judge, Ah'll tell you suh, said the old man, waving his tattered old hat confidentially. "Hit's jes dis way—Ah wan' tuh enjoy der chickens mahne!"

Suspicious Mamma-Ethel, who detained you at the door just now when Mr. Spooner went away? Ethel (smoothing her rumpled hair)—Nothing to speak of, mamma.—Boston Transcript.

asked a friend in a whisper, "How can I stir the fire without interrupting the music?"

"Between the bars," replied the friend.

**Na-Dry Co.**

**Laxatives**  
accomplish their purpose  
with maximum efficiency  
and minimum discomfort.  
Increasing doses are not  
needed.  
25c. a box at your  
Druggist's. 176  
National Drug and Chemical  
Co. of Canada, Limited.

**"S A FETY**

**SAFETY**  
Is the "Golden Rule" that  
you should deal  
with who wraps  
**Eddy's A**  
**Paper**

**Concrete Housing and Feeding**

Enable you to raise better pork without concrete feeding floors. Male to clean up all the dirt and eliminates the possibility of disease.

To you they

**Mean Big**

Hot houses of concrete are built to maintain an even temperature of light and air, which tend to pork. Concrete will not rot or painting. It will outlast any structures. Write for this book "What the Farmer can do with concrete to build Hog Houses and other things the farmer needs."

Farmer's Information

Canada Catalogue 500 Harold Road

**Much Older**

"Why, look here, said the merchant who was in need of a boy, aren't you the same boy who was in here a week ago?"

"Yes, sir," said the applicant.

"I thought so. And didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?"

"Yes, sir. That's why I'm back."

Hampton Court Palace, London, may, after all, become the home of Lady Scott, widow of the South Pole explorer, King George, it is said, having decided to reverse his former offer. These apartments are occupied principally by the widows of men who have greatly distinguished themselves in the service of the country in a naval, military or civil capacity. The only stipulation made by the king when he offers a suite is that the recipient may not sub-

Nothing as Good for Asthma—Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kollogg Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality; which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not cuffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

Canal making had its first serious start in Great Britain in 1755, when an act of parliament was passed authorising a canal about eleven miles long from the mouth of the Sankey Brook, on the Mersey, to Gerrard's Bridge and St Helena. Then came the Duke of Bridgewater with Brindley and his great schemes. After

the making of the Worley to Manchester Canal the navies were true to all parts of England, so that about fifty years over two thousand miles of waterways had been made. It was now the boast of the inland navigator that "south of Durham there was no spot in England more than fifteen miles distant from communication by water."



IN WESTERN CANADA

AMERICAN WRITER TELLS  
THE WONDERFUL PRO-  
GRESS BEING MADE

Foster, Writing in an American Magazine, Describes the Rapid  
 ment of the Canadian West  
 ering de Luxe."

and Archaeological Society  
and Geographical Society,  
in a recent issue of an Ameri-  
can magazine.

I first began going into the  
west on tours of investiga-  
tion welcomed the simplest  
which might break the mon-  
otony of the prairie or the stiffness of  
the woods, and the rushing  
of the bonking of a water  
wheel in the scurrying of a sopher  
under the grass have all been sweet  
to me. But it is different  
now. The Boy Scouts of Canada  
in British Columbia, expres-  
sion of conditions in this  
land have just got to hunt new  
grounds; the settlers are  
not fast enough.

to be a stranger."

Bank of Western Canada began at about a dozen years ago followed closely the lines of the existing railway, but coincided in the building of two more important railways. The immigrants increased until it has now the enormous total of virtually million persons a year, large Great Britain and the United States to mention the vast move-

Eastern Canada to the  
the lure, or properly speaking  
identical to those which  
our own prairies. First, land;  
mercantile opportunities cre-  
the cultivation of the land.  
ference in the development of  
the west and the development  
ary Canada lies largely in the  
of time, and for this reason  
but natural that Western  
development is relatively  
The opportunities there at  
are precisely the same as the

ities which existed in Cented States thirty or forty ago, but the means of converting opportunities into money is quite better as may be realized. One pauses to consider the improvements which have been made in transportation facilities, equipment and business appliances during that period.

as our fathers and grandfathers understood the word; instead its meaning was of luxury, pioneering via tinplate trains versus ox-drawn carts, kerosene lamps versus candles; ploughs versus the hoe; morning versus trading.

We took a trip into Western Canada without being amazed at the things being made. I have recently visited towns of three, four and five thousand people which did not exist 20 years ago. Less than two decades ago I had occasion to go to

British Columbia. After leaving the railway I was obliged to float the Fraser river on a scow covered more than three hundred miles a day; then I spent another month travelling by pack train into the interior river valley. On the entire trip I passed through but one village and the country, some of the richest in agricultural possibilities and minerals of any in America, was but sparsely settled. A few weeks ago I made the

up, but instead of going down  
case on a scow, I went all the  
on Waukegan on the same train  
may wash. Railway construc-  
umps which had punctuated my  
two years ago have given  
to thriving towns where mer-  
are getting rich supplying the  
hundreds of farmers, lumbermen and  
with the same brands of goods  
I have purchased in New York  
and Boston. I cannot speak  
of the settlers as immigrants, nor  
pioneers for the word immi-  
seems to imply gunny sacks  
laric, while pioneering has be-  
synonymous with hardships. I  
harmalise the word immi-

with the Iowa river who sold him there and brought \$46,000 in with him to the Stuart river valley do I think a man undergoes hardships in trading an uncommodious and a four room flat in a big city for a business of his own in a modern bungalow in a new country where he receives the base salary by innings.

Trees of the first crosses, are about the size of the larger crab apples, have now been distributed through the nurseries and are proving hardy. Larger apples will not succeed. The best of these are Jewel, Dr. Silvis, Prince, Tony, Robin, and the Columbia Ruby. North-

Some of these are two and a half inches in diameter and they being propagated, and will be for hardness on the prairie

**Italy Will Participate**

Secretary Bryan has received the final note of acceptance on the part of the Italian government to officially participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition to be held in 1915. An appropriation of 2,000,000 lire has been made by the Italian parliament.





# ORIGIN OF THE UNION JACK

The following interesting story of the origin of the Union Jack is from the pen of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Sturdee. He states in his introduction that it has been compiled to assist school teachers and others in imparting instruction on the meaning of the flag and the histories of the different patron saints, and also as a guide to those who take an interest in flags and their proper significance, with the hope that it may be the means of more attention being given by the public to the national colors. The story appeared in the St. John Globe.

After showing that banners and standards had been used by nations and tribes in the earliest times, Col. Sturdee writes: England was one of the first countries to have a navy and to display the national flag on her ships. Alfred the Great from A. D. 871 to 901 encouraged the building of war ships, and ever since has the navy of England and afterwards of Great Britain, been the ruling guide in the defence of our country and the envy of all the world. The basis of the Union Jack of Great Britain is the red cross of St. George.

St. George was born about 270 in Lydda in Palestine, in the vale of Sharon, celebrated for its roses, and so the rose is the national flower of England, and always associated with St. George. He was a Christian, and when the Emperor Diocletian persecuted the Christians, St. George openly declared himself and did all he could to save his fellow countrymen and oppose the Emperor, but was put to death on a martyr's April 23, 303. This day is known as St. George's Day, and has been so kept for hundreds of years. It is also related of him that he fought and killed a fierce dragon and thus saved a princess from death, so that St. George is always represented in his combat with the dragon, he being on horseback and carrying a banner with a red cross on a white ground; he was thus early looked upon as a saint and his name and symbol venerated. Cabot, Drake and Frobiisher sailed under this flag and the ships that defeated the great Spanish Armada carried it as their mast-heads. It is in compliance to the ancient victories of the English that today the St. George's cross is the distinguishing flag of a British admiral and it is also used on the command pennant, a long flag or white pennant, by every warship in commission, while the white or St. George's ensign is the flag of the royal navy.

St. Andrew is supposed to have been the first to introduce Christianity into Scotland, and for that reason from very early times he has been known as the patron saint of that country, and his anniversary is kept by the Scotch. The St. Andrew's cross is a saltire or diagonal cross, white on a dark blue ground, and the origin is said to be from the fact that St. Andrew considered himself unworthy to be crucified on a cross of the same shape as our Saviour's, and so chose one of an X shape on which he suffered martyrdom. The St. Andrew's cross was carried by Robert the Bruce, whose descendant, the Earl of Elgin still bears his banner.

The first attempt of combining the two crosses on one flag was made after James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, who, as in 1603 came to the throne in 1603 added to the royal standard the personal flag of the sovereign, the red lion of Scotland and the harp of Ireland. This flag under Queen Elizabeth had borne the three lions of France and the fleur-de-lis of France only, but it was not until 1606 that any change was made in the national flag. In that year King James authorized a new flag to be borne in the main top of all ships, "The Red Cross, commonly called St. George's Cross, and the White Cross, commonly called St. Andrew's Cross, joined together according to the form made by our heralds," and the flag thus known as the "Union Flag," or Jack, but the separate English and Scotch crosses were still

used by the two nations in addition to the new flag to distinguish the nationality of the ships. The origin of the being called Jack cannot be clearly accounted for, but the probable origin of the word came from the fact that the respective crosses of each nation were borne on the top of the masts of the ships, the latter word meaning in heraldry the plain surface or outer dress on which an armorial device is borne, and thus the flag came to be called Jack, though the proper name given for the flag was the Union Flag and later on the Great Union.

The next proclamations regarding flags were made in 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, when the union of England and Scotland and their parliaments became an established fact, so it was found necessary to have one flag to represent the new union. This was set out in the first article of the Treaty of Union, the proclamation, therefore, recited this article, in which the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew should be "conjoined in such a manner as we should think fit" and further appointed and described the red ensign to be used on board all ships or vessels whether employed in the Queen's service or otherwise, but prohibited the use of "our Jack, commonly called the Union Jack" on any but the ships of the royal navy; this proclamation did away with the former ensign with the St. George's cross and thereafter the union was borne in the upper corner of that flag, so from this time also the separate crosses of England and Scotland ceased as national flags, the plain St. George's cross being retained on a white pennant for use in the royal navy as a badge of the king being in command.

The flag continued to be used for nearly one hundred years until Ireland came into the union in 1801. St. Patrick from very early times has been the patron saint of Ireland. Born in Scotland near the close of the fourth century (authorities differ as to the exact date of his birth); one account states that he went as a young man with the patron saint of Ireland and devoted himself to teaching the Irish Christianity, and labored incessantly among the people, suffering much and being often persecuted.

St. Patrick's Day, March 17, is always especially celebrated by the Irish. The origin of St. Patrick's cross or the Irish Jack is very obscure, but there is a tradition that he suffered martyrdom on a cross of the same shape as St. Andrew, but this is not generally accepted. The most probable origin of the cross is that it was taken from a sacred standard or Labarum set up by Constantine the Great, emperor of Rome, on which were displayed the first three Greek letters of the name of Christ, X, P, I., or Chi, and that the cross was taken from the first of these, especially as Constantine lived for a time lived in the north of England, which, during the Roman occupation had been converted by missionaries from Scotland, from which St. Patrick originally came and he is said to have been intimately connected with the labors of St. Patrick in Ireland; St. Patrick's cross is the same shape (saltire) as St. Andrew's but a red cross on a white field. It was not much used before the close of the seventeenth century, and Ireland had never been represented in the national flag as Scotland was, except for a brief period during the Commonwealth, and then by an ensign on which appeared a golden harp on a blue ground.

When in 1801 Ireland was admitted into the Union, it became necessary that that country should be represented on the national flag, and as this bore already the crosses of England and Scotland, it was decided to add the Irish cross, combining the three crosses on one flag. By a proclamation of King George III. of January 1, 1801, the details of the new combination were given in heraldic language, it was decided that the white cross of St. Andrew and the red cross of St. Patrick were to be joined together quarterly and counterchanged, and that they were to be surmounted by the cross of St. George; therefore it was necessary to join three crosses on one flag, at the same time to do this in such a way that Scotland and Ireland would have equal honor. This was more difficult from the fact that the Scotch and Irish crosses were

the same shape and size, and so the proclamation read that they were to be joined together quarterly and counterchanged. It will be noticed that the St. George's cross and its wide border divide the flag into four quarters or cantons, the two upper being numbered one and two, and the two lower three and four, and that the widths of the two saltire crosses are differently placed in each quarter. The reason is that Scotland being the senior of the two, occupies the higher position in the first and third quarters, which are nearest the flagstaff, and that the positions are reversed in the second and fourth cantons; that is, that in the first and third quarters the broad white of St. Andrew is placed above the red cross and its border, while in the second and fourth the red of St. Patrick and its border are above, so that they are thus counterchanged.

Laid over this or surmounting it is the red cross of St. George with its white border, indicating clearly the leading part England has taken in the Union and the leading position the English nation has held, while each cross has been preserved intact and rests upon its own proper ground or field, the white St. Andrew's on a blue field and the red St. George's and St. Patrick's on a white ground, the whole forming a most beautiful combination and one of the handsomest flags that has ever floated to the breeze. Further symbols may be taken from the heraldic meaning of the colors, namely, red for courage, white for purity, and blue for truth.

A little study will enable anyone to become familiar with the proper design and proportions, so there is no excuse for the Union Jack being wrongly made or placed; a correct flag shows the broad white of St. Andrew in the first and third quarters uppermost, and below the red in the other quarters. The Union Flag (to give its correct designation), is essentially the national flag, it shows the sovereignty of Great Britain wherever it flies; it is used as an ensign flag, being hoisted over all forts, camps and military stations; it is the King's color of all regiments of the army, and can be flown by any British subject on shore; it is used by governor-generals and lieutenant-governors of colonies with the arms or badges of the colony in the centre, but cannot be used at sea except by ships of war on the Jack staff.

As a guide to those having charge of flags, a few hints are given as to certain regulations and customs regarding them. The part of a flag next to the flagstaff is called the hoist, the outer part the field or fly. Flags are generally hoisted at 8 o'clock in the morning and by naval and military earlier, but should never be allowed to fly after sunset. Flags are lowered to half mast as a sign of mourning, but should then be only the width of the flag from the top of the flagstaff; when a flag is to be placed at half mast it should always be raised to full height and then lowered. Salutes at sea are made by dipping or lowering the flag and then raising it, and in this connection it may be interesting to note that all nations are the first to salute British ships at sea as a recognition that Great Britain is the mistress of the seas. A flag of one nation should never be raised above that of another, as it is a sign of disrespect. An ensign hoisted reversed or Union down is a sign of distress or that help is required.

In closing this brief story of the Union Jack it is hoped that some lessons may be learned therefrom and that our people may become familiar with the honored flag of our country; and bearing in mind its glorious history may ever treat it with the greatest respect, for it is "the flag that has braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze" and is the flag on which the sun never sets, and "That flag may sink with a shot torn wreck, But never float o'er a slave."

**SOLDIERS' WIVES WILL GET \$20 PER MONTH FROM GOVERNMENT.**

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The government has approved of a separation allowance of \$20 a month being paid to wives and families

of married men serving with the Canadian expeditionary forces. This will be paid direct to the wives and families by the paymaster-general's office, department of militia, Ottawa. Rolls of the married men are now being prepared at Valcartier, and as soon as they are received at Ottawa the work of issuing checks will begin. This allowance will also be paid to the wives and families of those left at Valcartier after the contingent sails. The government reserves the right, however, of withholding this allowance from any who are in receipt of pay from two sources.

In addition men may resign portions of their pay to their wives and families, and rolls of this assigned pay are now being prepared as soon as received. The assignments made by men to their wives and families will also be issued direct from Ottawa. This special separation allowance of \$20 a month is in addition to the pay.

The announcement of this separation allowance was made today from the militia department. It will mean a great deal to the families of the men at the front.



## THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—

Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes

Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—

Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT, Inspector of Public Offices.



## How You Would Enjoy

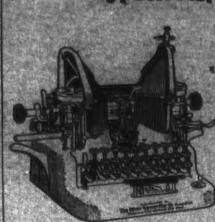
some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big, juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

**The Pioneer Meat Market**  
COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

## ESTRAY

Came to premises of C. Ball, northwest quarter of 20-29-26 W. 4 one young red cow with calf by side, branded on right ribs.

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## No Change

In Price of Blue Ribbon Tea

THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO. have pleasure in announcing that they do not propose to take advantage of the advance in price of tea. This company is in a position to supply all the Tea required in Western Canada, and will sell at old prices indefinitely.

P. S.—In spite of the heavy duty which has just been imposed upon Coffee, we will continue to sell Blue Ribbon Coffee at old prices.

## Blue Ribbon, Limited

Winnipeg — Edmonton — Calgary



## FARMERS OUT WEST ARE URGED TO GROW MORE WHEAT NEXT YEAR.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, and the officers of the department of agriculture, are giving close consideration to the matter of the desirability, in view of the certain shortage of the European wheat crop next year, of largely increasing the wheat acreage and production.

That the farmers of eastern Canada are alive to the fact that the European war will increase both the demand and price of wheat is evidenced by reports that a largely increased acreage of fall wheat is being sown in the older provinces. The Canadian output cannot be appreciably increased, however, unless the great wheat producing provinces of the west respond to the request of the imperial authorities that the wheat production of the Dominion be increased as much as possible.

It has been suggested that steps be taken to break large areas of western lands, for next season, but the suggestion comes from quarters where it is not understood that prairie land broken so late in the present season would not yield a crop next summer. This and other features of the situation are dealt with in an appeal for a larger wheat production in 1915 issued by the minister of agriculture today. What Mr. Burrell particularly asks for is "more cultivation, better cultivation, and better crops."

The appeal is as follows: "As farmers on the prairie know, it is too late in the season to attempt to increase the wheat area by breaking new land for the crop of 1915. The only way to get more wheat is, to promptly and most carefully handle the stubble land."

"It is therefore urged upon every farmer in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the wheat growing districts, that he give the matter of fall preparation of stubble land for wheat his immediate and careful attention. Let it be the determination of every farmer to make the wheat acres in 1915 yield as never before. It is certain that an increase of many millions of bushels can be assured if every farmer on the prairie will carefully consider the following suggestions and put them into practice immediately.

"The summer fallow—Get the summer fallow into good shape; let it be ready for the seedling at the moment the snow goes and put it into such shape as to be free from weeds, ready to absorb moisture and as far as possible from evaporation.

"Stubble land—Every acre of stubble land in good enough shape to be fairly safe for wheat should be ploughed right now, plough not less than several inches deep and deeper if the character of the soil and moisture contents will permit; deep soils should be ploughed deeply, shallow or light soils with a more shallow furrow; do the ploughing well; every acre should be harrowed within two days after ploughing and pack the land if possible after harrowing.

"Spring Work—Early seeding is the next consideration; make every preparation now and this coming winter to lose no time when the spring opens; be sure the seed saved is clean and of high germinating quality, get the best variety possible; do the work well at seeding time, cultivating or discing before seeding always means bigger and better crops, and in districts where the crops were a failure this year the methods outlined above are particularly necessary."

## WORTHY OF HIS ANCESTOR

The blood of his great ancestor stirs in the veins of General Giuseppe Garibaldi, whose 5,000 Italian volunteers led by him are leaving for an unknown destination to attack the Germans. Thus the tradition of the Red Shirt is still among us, a living and spirited reality. It connects Italy in 1914 as much as ever it did in 1860. The Dominion of Canada hears with natural pride that General Ricciotti Garibaldi, General Giuseppe Garibaldi's father, has returned to Italy from his son, announcing that the Canadian Italians intend to raise a regiment to aid the allies and that he would be delighted

to incorporate this body with his own Red Shirts.

Canada, assuredly, will unite in wishing "God speed" to these Italian crusaders, setting forth to fight for the cause of liberty. The cause is one which is calling all the nations to arms; one after another they lay down the sickle and take up the sword, for certain it is that until the mind of Great Britain is changed there can be no safe peace on earth. Militarism must go; the nations combine to banish an arrogant robber-baron from their midst, whose profession and pleasure it is to parade at the head of his obedient serfs, a menace and terror to his neighbors. We have to clear the heads of the Germans, but to attain that end successfully we must at the same time keep our own heads clear. This paradox we must write in indelible characters upon the tablets of our memory: "This war is a war against war." We must learn this idea. We must remember this idea. We must spread this idea. Otherwise, when the last shot has been fired, all the sacrifice of life will have been tragically futile. We must agree, as brothers in arms, that we must never let things be again as they were. We must agree to pass on to our children a precious legacy of peace and good-will, having broken the base coin of militarism and hate. We must agree to regard ourselves as missionaries of peace, as apostles of that time when R. L. Stevenson's prophetic vision of the days to come shall be fulfilled: "We were in the print of olden wars."

Yet all the land was green; And love we found and peace, Where fire and war had been. They pass and smile, the children of the sword, No more the sword they wield; And O, how deep the corn Along the battlefield!"

BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

London, Sept. 18.—The official press bureau announced that the following statement is issued with the authority of Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, with regard to the communication made by Dr. von Kautsky, chief of the imperial German chancellery.

"Does anyone believe," asks the German chancellery, "that England would have interfered to protect Belgium against France?"

The answer is, she would unquestionably have done so. Sir Edward Grey, as reported in the white paper, asked the government whether it was prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violated it.

"The French government replied that they were resolved to respect it. The assurance, it was added, has been given several times and had formed the subject of a conversation between President Poincaré and the German chancellery, who entirely ignored the fact that England took the same line about Belgian neutrality in 1870 that she has taken now.

"In 1870, Prince Bismarck, when approached by England on the subject, admitted and respected the treaty obligations in relation to Belgium.

"The British government stands in 1914 as it stood in 1870. It is Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg who refused to meet us in 1914 as Prince Bismarck met us in 1870.

"The imperial chancellery finds it strange that Mr. Asquith in his Guild Hall speech did not mention the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries and suggest that the reason for the omission was some sinister design on England's part.

"The imperial chancellery refers to the dealings of Great Britain with the Boer republic and suggests that she has been false to the cause of freedom. Without going into controversy now happily past, we may recall what General Botha said in the South African parliament a few days ago when expressing his conviction of the righteousness of Great Britain's cause and explaining the firm resolve of the South African union to aid her in every possible way.

"Great Britain has given them a constitution under which they could create a great nationality, and had ever since regarded them as a free people and as a sister state. Although there might be many who in the past have been disloyal to the British flag, we can vouch for it that we would ten times rather be under the British than under the German flag.

"The chancellery is equally unfortunate in his reference to the colonial empire. So far from British policy having been recklessly egotistic, it has resulted in a great rally of affection and common interest by all the British dominions and dependencies by soldiers or other contributions, or both, in this war.

"With regard to the matter of treaty obligations generally, the chancellery excuses the breach of Belgium's neutrality by military necessity, at the same time making a virtue of having respected the neutrality of Holland and Switzerland and saying that it does not enter his head to touch the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries—a virtue which admittedly is only practised in the absence of temptation from self-interest and military advantage does not seem greatly worth vaunting.

"To the chancellery's concluding statement that to German sword is entrusted the care of freedom for the European peoples and states, the treatment of Belgium is a sufficient answer."

GERMANS MORE THAN READY.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 12.—That Germany contemplated and was in earnest preparation for war a long time before hostilities actually commenced, is the belief of W. Sheffield, Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute of London and formerly industrial commissioner for Regina, who is now in the city. Mr. Sheffield has recently returned to this country from Germany, and of his experiences in the Teuton capital, he says:

"At the beginning of July we were staying at the Royal Hotel, Berlin, which abuts on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. For three nights in succession we were awakened by the passage through the streets of armed infantry. Uhlans, heavy field guns, siege guns, camp kitchen and all the mighty paraphernalia of war. The third night we sat up and watched, and for an hour and a half the procession passed westward in what appeared to be an incessant stream of men and arms. The Germans were more than ready."

Speaking of another incident which opened the eyes of the Britishers present to something of the true nature of affairs of the Fatherland, he quotes what happened at a banquet at which he was present in company with six British engineers who were the guests of honor on the occasion. In spite of this fact the German officers present arose and drank the toast, "To The Day." Not knowing German to any extent, Mr. Sheffield was rising with the rest, when he was pushed back in his seat and it was explained to him what the toast meant.

IRELAND MUST KEEP FAITH WITH BRITAIN, SAYS REDMOND.

London, Sept. 18.—"The democracy of Great Britain have kept faith with Ireland, and it is now the duty of honor for Ireland to keep faith with them," says John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a manifesto issued tonight, in which he calls on Irishmen to bear their share in the war in which the empire is engaged.

"The fact fully, that, at last after centuries of misunderstanding, the democracy of Great Britain has finally and irrevocably decided to trust them and give them back their national liberties."

"By overwhelming British majorities a charter of liberty for Ireland has three times been passed by the house of commons and in a few hours will be the law of the land. A new era has opened in the history of the two nations. During the long discussion on the Irish problem in parliament and on the platform, we promised the British people that a concession of liberty would have the same effect in Ireland as in any other part of the empire, notably in recent years in South Africa, that dissatisfaction would give way to friendship and good will, and that Ireland would become a strength instead of a weakness to the empire."

Mr. Redmond then goes on to speak of the war, saying: "It is a just war, provoked by the intolerable military despotism of Germany—it is a war for high ideals of human government and international relations and Ireland would be false to the history, to every consideration of honor, good faith and self-interest, did she not willingly bear her share in the burdens and its sacrifices."

"We have even, when no ties of sympathy bound our country to Great Britain, always given our quota, and more than our quota, to the firing line, and we shall do so now."

"We have a right to claim that Irish recruits for an expeditionary force should be kept together as a unit and officered, as far as possible, by Irishmen; to form, in fact, an Irish brigade, so that Ireland may gain national credit for their deeds and feel in the other communities of the empire that the too has contributed an army bearing her name in this historic struggle."

"With the formation of an Irish brigade for service, Mr. Redmond asks that the volunteers be put in a state of efficiency as speedily as possible for the defence of the country. "I would appeal to our countrymen of a different creed and of opposite political opinions," Mr. Redmond said, in conclusion, "to accept the friendship we have offered to them, to allow this great war, as to which their opinions and ours are the same, to swallow up all the smaller issues in the domestic government of Ireland which now divide us, that as our soldiers are going to fight and shed their blood and die at each other's side in the same army and against the same enemy for the same high purpose, their union in the field may lead to union in their home, and that their blood may be the seal that will bring all Ireland together in one nation and in liberties common to all."

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewellery. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my price before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

## Col. W. A. Stewart Auctioneer

LACOMBE, ALBERTA  
Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

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5. **Stability and Compactness**—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal safeguards protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons.  
F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

## For Sale Exclusively by Wilson & Mortimer

160 acres near Gull Lake and 16 miles from Ponoka, unimproved. Price \$1670, cash.  
160 acres 1 mile from Fonthelm, all fenced, well and creek, 30 acres cultivated, good house, small stable. Price \$2,300. Terms \$600 cash and balance arranged.  
Small house and 4 lots in Lacombe for sale or trade.  
Cottages and lots for sale at Manahattan Beach, Gull Lake, good terms.  
Small cottage, lot with good sandy beach at Brownlow's Landing, Gull Lake, price \$625. Terms.

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness, Live Stock and Hail Insurance  
We represent the Northern Trust, Royal Trust and Standard Trust Companies.

We have Thoroughbred Horses to exchange for farm land.  
**WILSON & MORTIMER**  
Phone 122 RAILWAY ST., LACOMBE

## IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

## JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

## FOR SALE

Lot 9, Block 5, Hyde Park (Lacombe). Clear title given. What offers for cash? No reasonable offer refused. Write: O. W. North, 110 Omicron St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.











# THE LEADING STORE

Fall will soon be here. We are ready, are you? Our stock comprises a large assortment of Ladies' Wear, Men's and Boys' Wear, Clothing, Hardware and Crockery. Every department has something for you.



## LADIES' COATS

Ladies' new Fall Coats in all the newest styles, in black, brown, blue, tan, green and checks. These are extra good value. Prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$30.00

## NEW DRESS GOODS

In all the newest shades and materials at moderate prices.

## NEW FALL SUITINGS

In Broadcloths, Cheviots, Mixed Tweed, plain and fancy colors. These are extra good values. We will be pleased to show them to you.

## MEN'S OVERCOATS

Men, this is the place to buy your Overcoat. They are well made and perfect fitting, in all the new models, and are made of the best materials, such as Chinchilla, Whitney, Tweed and Broadcloths, high and low collar, at prices that will suit everybody.



Special attention given to preserving fruits and vegetables. Always fresh.

## A. M. Campbell Lacombe

Apples, Peaches, Crab-apples, Pears, Ripe and Green Tomatoes, Plums and Prunes, of the finest quality, arriving daily from the best orchards.

### Do You Have Headaches?

Hundreds of people who do not know it is their eyes that have been causing them trouble for years, eventually discover that the real seat of the headache is in their eyes.

You may not know that it is so in your case.

### Why Not Consult an Optician?

I have been treating people for many years who were just in this position. Today they are cured. I charge nothing to test your eyes and I'll tell you frankly just what is best for you. If you require glasses, I'll fit them properly at a moderate charge—come in today, delay is dangerous.

"Glasses fitted by Hutton, improve the appearance."

**PAUL HOTSON**

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Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

ing as early as the eleventh century, whereby foreigners in the Ottoman empire have been exempt from local jurisdiction in capital and criminal cases. Foreign subjects no longer will enjoy what is known as extra-territorial rights, through which they have been tried by their own judges, diplomatic representatives or consuls.

This practice Turkey has removed by a stroke of the pen. Her purpose is to assert her independence and free herself from the domination of the great powers. Upon the rights revoked has rested the legal status of foreign missionaries in Turkey, permitting them to maintain churches, hospitals and schools in religious freedom.

"The removal of every kind of privilege enjoyed by the powers in excess of what the general principles of international law allow is the meaning of this step," A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States declared tonight. "This war is Turkey's opportunity."

No intimation was given by the ambassador as to whether the action foreshadowed war on Great Britain, without whose consent in the past no such radical action would have been attempted. Among diplomats of the allied powers, however, the belief prevailed tonight that Turkey was appealing to the nationalist sentiment of her people and was ready to seize upon any difficulties that may arise with Great Britain as a pretext to declare war.

### TURKEY ASSERTS HER INDEPENDENCE

Washington, Sept. 10.—Turkey formally notified the United States and the nations of the world today that she had abrogated the series of conventions, treaties and privileges, rights

toring through the streets of Petrograd unattended, and that personally he has no more fear of his people than has President Wilson of the citizens of the United States.

Mr. Knox, who had been in Mongolia, on his way back passed through Siberia and much of Russia. "I note a wonderful change of feeling in the Russians since my last visit," he said today.

A new national spirit has sprung into being. I met the first evidences of this in Siberia, where political prisoners are being liberated. Tolerance is being shown toward the Jews, and there are greater liberties for all the people."

Farmers of Lacombe District—Save the dollar! Get your horses shod at the Great West Blacksmith Shop, opposite Great West Livery.

### Eyes can be rested while they work

If you wear the proper glasses you will find that your eyes will stand as much work as they ever did.

BUT

The glasses must be the correct ones.

We are very particular to give you exactly the glasses you need and we use methods of testing which have been proved correct.

Advice free.

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### See Our New Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suits.

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### GREAT WEST BLACKSMITH SHOP

GARNER & TRAVIS, Props.

All kinds of smithing done promptly. Reduced rates on Horse-Shoeing and all general work. All work guaranteed.

We cater to the Farmers' trade

Opposite Great West Feed Barn, Matthias Street

### Local News Items

If you want the best of apples at the lowest price go to Nicholson & Switzer.

The Girl's Branch of Lacombe Patriotic League is preparing to give a patriotic concert in the Comet Theatre on Thanksgiving night. It is the intention that children only shall have a place on the program.

Farmers of Lacombe District—Save the dollar! Get your horses shod at the Great West Blacksmith Shop, opposite Great West Livery. Open Saturday afternoons same as other days.

We are making a specialty of fruit. Examine our bargains—Nicholson & Switzer.

October 25th will be the date of the anniversary of the Methodist church. Rev. F. W. Locke, of Calgary, will be the special preacher for that occasion. On the Monday following there will be the usual chicken supper and concert.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Turkey formally notified the United States and the nations of the world today that she had abrogated the series of conventions, treaties and privileges, rights

### NEW NATIONAL SPIRIT IN RUSSIA

London, Sept. 10.—Newton Booth Knox, an American mining engineer, of San Francisco, who has just reached London from Russia, relates that Emperor Nicholas may be seen mo-